The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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A POLICE-CAPTAIN'S WOES.

A DEATH-BLOW TO FUSELI.

MORONI'S DAUGHTER.

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A COAL FAMINE.

DR. YOUNG'S DANGER.

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EXPLOSIVE STRATAGEM.

RULED BY A KING.

NEW YORK.

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The Lemar Cotton Claim Finally Decided in Favor of the Government.

Amendments to the National Bell League's Salary & Woman's Enrollment Judicially Advised.

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...ATE OF PEACE.

...Sixth Senatorial Kingdom Pushes to Final It to the Law.

...ging Subcommittee to Behalf of Mr. Smoot—No Remedy for the Steel.

The Investing Board Takes Time to Deliberate—Franchises Not During the Current.

THE SIXTH SENATORIAL.

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The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PUBLISHED BY THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1884.

The National Patriotic Show seems to a close last evening.

Mexico is again negotiating with Spain in the interest of a new commercial treaty.

One of Oscar Cleveland's unpublished remarks is that he should like very much to know Mr. Blaine.

Hamburg, the Governor of Livingstone, has been appointed a colonial delegate from Germany to the Congo Conference.

Commodore Tarbell of Illinois was married yesterday to Miss Jennie Beattie of East End, 21, one of his late constituents in the Twentieth District.

Secretary Lincoln, Bismarck's chief adviser in colonial matters, is preparing a bill extending German consulates on an extensive scale in Africa.

A storm in the Ozark section that at Jackson, Mich., is down with typhoid fever, and the other stores are down on their prices, which they state are very bad.

Over 200 Scandinavians from Chicago, St. Paul, and all parts of the Northwest left this city yesterday by the Grand Trunk on an excursion here to their European fatherland.

Railroad rates from Buffalo to Chicago have been reduced by all the lines to $10. Western subscription has been subscribed by the war between the Alton and the Burlington.

A Boston ship—the Alert—bound from New York for Shanghai, and carrying 400,000 gallons of kerosene oil, was struck by lightning near Pernambuco and burned. The officers and crew were saved.

M. H. De Young, who was shot by young Spreckels Wednesday, was in a somewhat precarious condition yesterday, his physicians expressing fears that inflammation might set in and the case prove fatal.

Between 1,000 and 1,500 men will be thrown out of employment today by the closing down of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company's mills at South Chicago. Work will probably be resumed in two months.

It is said that the total amount of money received by the Democratic National Committee during the late campaign was $325,000, of which $62,000 was realized through the popular campaign fund in sums of less than $100.

Bradstreet has opened out on Gladstone in the most savage style, denouncing the Government and accusing it of having betrayed its trust by unduly accumulating in the Lords while pretending to have won a practical victory.

There was no public session of the Plenary Council at Baltimore yesterday. The decrees voted on during the week will be made public Sunday. The delegates were given a public reception and banquet last evening.

An unusually important decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Shipman of the United States Circuit Court, East York, in favor of the Government and against the Lamar suit for the value of a lot of cotton confiscated during the War.

A fire at Haverhill, Mass., yesterday destroyed a hotel and several stores, involving a total loss of about $50,000. A girl was fatally injured in jumping from the hotel windows, and the inmates generally experienced very narrow escapes.

Matthew H. Jacobus, born at Vacilation, France, Aug. 11, 1791, and consequently 100 years of age, died in this city yesterday. In his youth and early manhood he was an eye-witness of many of the stirring scenes during and subsequent to the French Revolution.

A movement of Boston businessmen will be had today to discuss the proper formation of a National bankrupt law, the necessity existing of silver, and reciprocity treaties with Mexico and Canada. The Massachusetts Congressmen have been invited to be present.

The Marquis of Salisbury has expressed himself as very well satisfied with the Gladstone Disfranchisement Bill, which contains several modifications of the one lately published from a copy surreptitiously obtained from the Queen's private. These modifications are mostly concessions to the Conservatives.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, in an address to the American Women Suffrage Convention in this city yesterday, expressed the opinion that if women had been permitted to vote James G. Blaine would have been elected President. Reports as to the progress of the movement were read by the delegates from the several States.

The Chinese problem matters were generally dull yesterday after an early flash of firmness, with some buying of wheat for export at foreign account and moderate receipts of hogs from regulars. As compared with Wednesday, pork closed 10 cents lower, lard about seven 7½ cents lower, bogs 10@15 cents higher, wheat ½ cent lower, corn ½ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, and barley steady, and mixed ½ cent lower.

Baltimore has a new project for improving the condition of the workingmen and materially increasing the volume of the foreign carrying trade. The proposal for the establishment of trade coalitions in all the European manufacturing centers, with a view to regulating the labor supply according to the demand, and maintaining wages where they can be best employed.

Another negotiation was made in the Baltimore & Ohio loan yesterday by the purchase at auction for $35,000 of the Pittsburg & Southern Road, running from Pittsburg to Washington, Pa. The Baltimore & Ohio has operated the road for nearly two years, but its sale yesterday for delinquent St. Gaudens's company makes possession and stockholders.

The lawyers in the Bowen court-martial are still engaged in preliminary sparring. The defense yesterday gave notice that it would insist on the production of evidence to establish Bowen's various allegations of stock purchases for Fowler, and vigorously objected to the appearance in the case of Jud Chandler, Bowen's counsel before the court of inquiry, as illegal.

The Corean Embassy opened yesterday with the usual formalities, including the imperial speech. The Emperor, among other things, called attention to the necessity of creating new sources of revenue, congratulated the Empire on the continued amity between Peace and Germany, referred the Congo Conference, and expressed his pleasure at the prospect of an understood peace with Russia, Austria, and the other Powers.

Gen. Bourse de Lisle, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, telegraphs to Paris that the Chinese made a vigorous attack on the French garrison Bitrie and Trapnie as they were proceeding along the River Claire after evacuating the garrison at Tuyen-Quan. One native was killed and eight wounded. Gen. de Lisle reports that 5,000 Chinese are coming down the Red River, but that he is ready to meet them.

A meeting of the Baltimore & Ohio directors yesterday Robert Garrett was elected President and Samuel Spencer, Thomas M. King, and Orland Smith Vice-Presidents. In his acceptance Mr. Garrett declared his intention to adhere closely to the policy established or recommended in the past. It is stated that he declined to have his salary increased to $50,000, as proposed by the board, intimating that his old salary as Vice-President was sufficient.

Judge Tuley, in the Circuit Court at Decatur, Ill., rendered a decision yesterday restraining the defendants' dampers in a petition by the Citizens' League for an injunction to restrain certain advertisements from either liquor, on the ground that such acts was a nuisance and opposed to the State law. In his decision Judge Tuley holds that under the Prohibitory law there must be a conviction before an injunction can issue, and that to grant the petition would be to deprive the defendants of the right of trial by jury.

Lagrippe of fashion and the lights of the stage were conspicuous among the audience in attendance yesterday upon the tribal proceedings in the trial of Miss Fulmore's suit against Lord Garmoyle for $50,000 for breach of promise. Sir Henry James, the Attorney-General, who appeared for Lord Garmoyle, admitted the circumstances as presented by the plaintiff's counsel in his opening address, and said his client client would not only consent without objection to a verdict of $25,000, but wished to state that not the slightest imputation rested on Miss Fulmore's character.

At yesterday's session of the National Cattlemen's Convention at St. Louis, Mo., a committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Chicago Live-Stock Convention. A constitution and by-laws of the proposed association were adopted, and the body will hereafter be known as the National Live-Stock Association of America, its general object being to promote the interests of the livestock industry. After a long debate a resolution was adopted praying Congress to open a National road from the Red River north-west to the boundary line between the United States and British America. It was also decided to ask Congress for an appropriation to aid in the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia. Several other resolutions were read and referred, and the convention listened to a number of papers on pleuro-pneumonia and other cattle diseases.

Accounts in the annual report of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury the pending suit in the expenditure of money by the Navy Department for the last two years for the purchase of the ten reporting advertisements and contracts for purchases. Among other items stated, it is stated that $1,000,000 worth of ships and cargo purchases was made of six individuals, one of whom received an amount for over $500,000. Supplies were bought virtually without competition, and over $10,000 was paid as commissions during the fiscal year of 1883 to Benjamin Brothers, London, and nearly $7,000 to interest. In the auditor's opinion the commissions were about twice too large, and the interest wholly unnecessary. The recently-discovered irregularities in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, it is stated, were mostly committed upon the contractors for spiritual food, whose large unexpended balance seems to have proved a peculiar temptation.

Assessors were heard by the Cook County Canvassing Board yesterday on the question of its power to go behind the returned returns from the Second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward. The Republicans, being the affirmative, contended that the board had already set a precedent by sending out for the judges from certain precincts whose returns seemed to be erroneous, and, after hearing the judges, had corrected them. The Democratic lawyers, taking the negative, took, instead on a right compliance with the strict terms of the law, contending that the board had no legal right to go behind the returns, in either being purely ministerial. Mr. Wing, for the Republicans, intimated that it would appear somewhat strange if the board, after having already voted, was overruled the returns from certain precincts, were to refuse to do this in the case of the only precinct where the correction was clear, and declared that those who represented had evidence showing gross fraud in the

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BLAINE FOR REVIEW.

S. F. Jones of Pittsburg, the Chairman of the National Republican Campaign Committee, has drawn out a suggestion which may lead to the speedy acknowledgment of Mr. Blaine to public life in a position which he will adorn and to which he may bestow more credit to his country than ever before. Let the Pennsylvania Legislature elect him United States Senator. There is no legal obstacle in the way of the project. The Constitution provides that "No person shall be Senator who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen." Mr. Blaine is not now an inhabitant of the State of Pennsylvania, but he may become one within twenty-four hours. All he needs to do is to take the cars from Augusta to Philadelphia, and he will be an inhabitant of Pennsylvania as long as he remains. No term of residence within the State is required.

The election of Blaine to represent the great State of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate would be peculiarly fitting at this time. Blaine is a Pennsylvanian by birth. He comes of an old Revolutionary family of that State. He has always cherished the most devoted attachment for the people and welfare of Pennsylvania. The attachment is reciprocated. At no time was Jimmy Cox more the idol of Kentucky than Blaine is today the idol of Pennsylvania. The people of that State piled up the enormous majority of 81,000 for him in the late election. They would hail his election to represent them in the United States Senate with joy. It would be more suitable that a great man like Blaine should represent a great State like Pennsylvania than a little State like Maine, which has not nearly so large a population as the City of Philadelphia alone.

Blaine may be sent to the Senate from Pennsylvania so as to relieve Cameron the next March. The Republican party needs a leader in that body, and his services should not be lost to the country. In Blaine it would not be possible to send Him to the Senate all (1887), and then it would be necessary for him to displace Eugene Hale, which he would probably refuse to do. But Don Cameron, whose term expires the 4th of March next, has already signified his desire and purpose to retire. The great Republican State of Pennsylvania cannot hand itself more than by availing itself of the opportunity now afforded of calling Blaine back to his native State and restoring its eminent services to the country. Blaine will have sufficient time between now and next March to complete his book, and a party and personal gratitude should be brought to bear upon him which shall induce him to return to Pennsylvania to live in order that the people of that State may testify their great love for him and to order that the party may have the benefit of his leadership in the National Legislature during a Democratic Administration.

AN ISSUE OF HONOR.

The Kansas foraging circus is being hurried and hauled to the long-eared in effect, and during the last session of the State Temperance Union in Topeka he took occasion to protest against a resolution endorsing the third-party prohibition movement, and to defend the course he took in the late Presidential campaign in telling Blaine and the Republicans. He reiterated his main road about "God and home" and "conscience and principle," which hypothetical were timed and hailed as by the practical and discreet temperance men assembled in convention, who have at last entrusted him at his real value. St. John's shouting among the very people and the motives which possessed him had been as well known during the campaign as they are today he would have been preposterous by election.

The title of John's defense may be gathered from a single sentence in his speech. He contends that his Presidential campaign was actuated "by the same principle, the same conscience, which led him to vote for Fremont in 1856." "God was behind the work then," he exclaimed, "and He is behind it yet." In the same spirit and with the same purpose St. John was in the habit during the campaign of thanking his audience in Stone's in 1884, who defeated Clay in St. John has defeated Blaine. There is not the slightest compliment between St. John's movement and either the present movement of the old Abolition party or the honorable campaign of John C. Fremont in 1856, and "the same principle" and "the same conscience" will not account for St. John's action.

When Fremont ran for President he was the candidate of a great National party, which had already been organized on principles that were after led to victory and have controlled the destiny of the Republic during the last twenty-five years. Fremont received 114 Electoral votes and had a popular vote of 1,342,521, which was a large majority of the free States. He carried the Electoral vote of nearly every Northern State, including New York, and would have carried every one of them if the moment of the Whig party, already defunct, which went to Fillmore, had been fully distributed between the two great contending parties—the Republican and the Democratic. It is important and inviting to the intelligence of the American people for St. John to compare his late side-show campaign to Fremont's, or to Blaine that he has been favored. His year by the same motives which led him to vote for Fremont in 1856.

Blaine was the Fremont candidate in this year's Presidential election. He was sustained by the very same men and their sons who sustained Fremont, and his platform was an expansion of the same principles which obtained and progressed through the succession of Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, and Garfield platforms.

Fremont certainly supported Blaine and made speeches for him in the late campaign. St. John's campaign was organized to defeat Blaine and Fremont's party. He did not go into any of the Northern States, where there is no strong a prohibition sentiment as in the Northern States. He confined his campaign work to New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and some Congressional districts, where he hoped to steal votes from the Republicans. He went nowhere except where he expected to defeat a Republican Congressman, or a Republican Senator, or a Republican Legislature. He had no word of condemnation for the new Democracy, nor the Democratic Presidential candidate, who evidently drives more hyper every day than Blaine drinks to a room, and he passed not about on every occasion upon the Republican party and its candidates. His work was not that of principle or conscience, but of revenge and treachery.

It is to be deplored that the Republican speakers in the late campaign did not expose St. John's true character, and motive, and sophistry. They seemed to underestimate the capacity for harm or else they were afraid of insulting the sentiment of the pulpit and Talmud Hissy by contradictions. They made a mistake. They should have taken the first and the last to demonstrate to temperance men everywhere that "Talmud prohibition" is a delusion and an imposition on the laity. It will be necessary for the Prohibitionists to spend two-thirds of both Houses of Congress and secure the assent of three-fourths of all the States before they can secure a constitutional amendment which will enable the National Government to take away from the States the right to regulate the local liquor traffic. How many notice-ted be St. John with the slightest notion that they would square such a result now or in the future? How many of them stopped to reflect on the consequences of taking away the local control of the liquor traffic from the people and vesting it in the Government at Washington and making it the duty of the National Government to prevent the Germans from drinking their beer and the Irish and Americans from taking their rye?

If a prohibitory amendment to the United States Constitution were ever to be adopted, then it would become necessary for the National Government to duplicate the number of courts and local magistrates and custom-house officers now maintained by the States, counties, and cities in order to attempt to execute such a law. There would need to be a United States court, and United States Marshals, and clerks, and bailiffs in every county in the land from coast to coast in order to enforce the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor anywhere within the jurisdiction of the National Government, and the number of officeholders and employés of the National system would be more than doubled by the adoption of the new order of things. Does St. John or any man who voted for him suppose for a moment that such an interference from Washington in purely local affairs of each commune and in the people is practicable or would be tolerated? What has a stock or a fad to have to?

A WILLIAMSPORT RAILROAD.

If the Blaine movement is national struggle as elsewhere, it would not seem to be a very risky thing to predict that in the end of the contest now raging with such destructive violence between the true lines of the country the Baltimore & Ohio would be found to be the best property of all the participants. The report submitted at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the road which has just been held at Baltimore is a document of much more than ordinary interest. It is unique among railroad reports for one thing: it can be understood by the stockholders without the aid of experts. It proceeds to the view of the public a railroad corporation with several remarkable characteristics. It has never watered its stock. There are no water stops in the management. There are no operations like the express companies, telegraph and telegraph lines which in other railroads are the public sources of legislative profits to the officers and directors of the expense of the general stockholders. If the other trunk lines and American roads at large had been managed on this basis the present depression in the stock exchange would not have had half its severity, and the good name of our stocks and bonds at home and abroad would have been much better than it is now.

While a natural competitor like the New York Central has had to refuse to dividends during the last year and has issued bonds in addition to avoid the deficit made by the payment of previous dividends, the Baltimore & Ohio has kept on paying its regular dividends of 10 per cent a year, and has to additions added to its surplus the sum of $1,500,000. The Baltimore & Ohio, run on the unchallenged principles which its late President brought to its affairs from its mercantile experience where merchants were never chosen and not market gamblers, has been almost alone among American railroads in not issuing new stock whenever it wanted to repair its tracks or buy some new rolling stock or locomotives. It has paid for these out of its surplus earnings. The sum of surplus which has been thus accumulated and amounts to the magnificent total of $27,750,000. Against this there has not been put out a single stock or bond. The unencumbered which the road holds in consequence of the past producers a really vast to its face of cents on railroad issues when the "cuts" is passenger and freight rates are pulling down enough. The other roads have all pursued the policy of issuing stocks or bonds as the new improvements they have made. In these they must save per interest and dividends or suffer a loss of prestige involving a loss of business. But the Baltimore & Ohio with its unpledged surplus pays dividends on only the $10,750,000 of its original stock. Compare the following figures of the capitalization of the other principal trunk lines: The Pennsylvania has stock to the amount of $60,000,000, the New York Central has $60,000,000, and the Erie $77,000,000. Will any the managers of the Baltimore & Ohio express a quiet confidence that in the present wash-line struggle they are not likely to be found the weaker party.

In part of the report of the Baltimore & Ohio is more suggestive than that in which are given the results of the operations by the company itself of the express companies, steamships, and other "attachments," which is the habit of American railroads to run by separate contracts. The impression has been diligently disseminated that express proves that a railroad company does not profitably do more than attend to the ordinary business of railroad transportation, and that these other matters must be let out. The idea has taken in with the current notions of economics and differentiation and has been accepted as Gospel truth. Perhaps it was an attack by railroad managers on a clever manner of managing their constituents for unloading the profits of the road into the pockets of the managers; perhaps the managers really believed what they said; however that may be, the experience of the Baltimore & Ohio conclusively and finally puts an end to all such representations. The results of the operation of the steamships on the line by the company itself, instead of by the Pullman Company, are stated to be a gain of 44 per cent. The Baltimore & Ohio has its own express system, and the result of taking back that branch of the transportation of the road from the Adams Company which had it is a gain of 41 per cent. The Baltimore & Ohio has its own telegraph line. Most of the other roads of the country have contracted themselves with rolling contracts with the Western Union to do their business, but the Baltimore & Ohio has deliberately determined, in the words of the late President Garrett, to maintain the electric independence of its own telegraph line. The result since 1877, when this policy was entered on, has been that the telegraph expenses included in the operation of the railroad have decreased 40 per cent, while the receipts have increased over 40 per cent.

What in all these elaborate assets of the affairs of this company are not true to show is not a hair-knit of speculation and that it has never been hand on the New York Stock Exchange for quotation. Every share of its stock is held by investors, who have bought it because they knew it was a good thing, and who have held it because they knew it was a good thing. Its shares are to be very value of all but in the Baltimore world they are be preserved only to a return on the part of our national trade to the simple, old-fashioned, and exceedingly profitable rules which have guided the Baltimore & Ohio.

SOUTHERN AIMS OF MR. BLAINE.

The recent speech of Mr. Blaine at Augusta has aroused the voices which might have been expected in the South, and the whole pack (headed by the Louisville Courier-Journal, which is influenced in its views), flushed with their victory, are after the fox in full cry. That the South should regard its victory with exclusiveness and that it should drive the horse from Virginia to Texas are natural enough, because Mr. Cleveland's election is nothing but a Southern triumph, but it is equally natural that we should look to a section that boasts of its honor and sensitiveness for manly treatment of a gallant foe, who made a good fight and went down with colors flying and his face towards the enemy.

It would be news to the point if these Southern papers would understand Mr. Blaine's best here instead of rebelling with overtime abuse. The substance of Mr. Blaine's speech, put in a nutshell, was that the Solid South is in power, and that he is for it as necessary to set for the best interests of the Union and that its superiority has been obtained by dishonest means. Mr. Wilderness more than ago took occasion in the most public manner to acknowledge that he knew nothing about horses and statistics, but on extraordinary occasion to submit a few of them to him, because they suited Mr. Blaine's position.

Did not a Solid South elect Mr. Cleveland? That ballot gave him 219 Electoral votes while the North only gave him 88, or less than a third of the whole number to control, and of these 88 he got 36, or more than half of them, by a scratch. The Democratic majorities in the South aggregate 61,000, while Mr. Blaine's majorities in the North aggregate 407,000, or a majority in the Northern States over Cleveland of 410,000. Of Cleveland's total majorities, 400,000, the South gives but 400,000. The New York Tribune puts these facts in another form which is equally instructive and suggestive. It says:

Either we self-government or in defiance of both of the United States there are reported as having cast Democratic votes this year 4,874,986 persons. Of these persons, 4,874,986 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the South 2,000,000 Democratic votes, which are supposed to represent 4,000,000 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 4,000,000 persons, 2,000,000 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 2,000,000 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 2,000,000 persons, 1,000,000 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 1,000,000 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 1,000,000 persons, 500,000 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 500,000 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 500,000 persons, 250,000 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 250,000 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 250,000 persons, 125,000 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 125,000 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 125,000 persons, 62,500 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 62,500 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 62,500 persons, 31,250 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 31,250 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 31,250 persons, 15,625 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 15,625 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 15,625 persons, 7,812 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 7,812 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 7,812 persons, 3,906 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 3,906 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 3,906 persons, 1,953 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 1,953 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 1,953 persons, 976 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 976 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 976 persons, 488 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 488 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 488 persons, 244 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 244 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 244 persons, 122 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 122 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 122 persons, 61 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 61 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 61 persons, 30 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 30 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 30 persons, 15 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 15 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 15 persons, 7 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 7 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 7 persons, 3 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 3 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 3 persons, 1 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 1 person, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States.

Either the self-government or in defiance of both of the United States there are reported as having cast Democratic votes this year 4,874,986 persons. Of these persons, 4,874,986 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the South 2,000,000 Democratic votes, which are supposed to represent 4,000,000 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 4,000,000 persons, 2,000,000 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 2,000,000 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 2,000,000 persons, 1,000,000 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 1,000,000 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 1,000,000 persons, 500,000 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 500,000 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 500,000 persons, 250,000 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 250,000 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 250,000 persons, 125,000 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 125,000 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 125,000 persons, 62,500 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 62,500 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 62,500 persons, 31,250 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 31,250 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 31,250 persons, 15,625 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 15,625 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 15,625 persons, 7,812 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 7,812 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 7,812 persons, 3,906 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 3,906 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 3,906 persons, 1,953 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 1,953 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 1,953 persons, 976 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 976 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 976 persons, 488 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 488 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 488 persons, 244 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 244 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 244 persons, 122 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 122 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 122 persons, 61 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 61 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 61 persons, 30 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 30 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 30 persons, 15 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 15 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 15 persons, 7 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 7 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 7 persons, 3 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 3 persons, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. Of these 3 persons, 1 are reported as citizens of the United States, there are counted as the Democratic votes which are supposed to represent 1 person, more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States.

There is more suggestive than instructive in these figures we would suggest to the Southern journals. In 1880 there were 80,000 more colored people in Louisiana than white, and there is a large number of white Republicans in that State, and yet it gives Cleveland over 17,000 plurality. In 1880 there were 172,000 more colored people in Mississippi than white, and yet it gives Cleveland over 50,000 plurality. In South Carolina more than two-thirds of the people are colored, and yet it gives Cleveland 41,000 plurality. In Alabama there were four years ago 119,000 colored voters, and yet Mr. Blaine receives but 58,000 votes and Cleveland has a majority of over 85,000. In Florida, four years ago, there were 52,000 white and 47,000 colored voters, and it is well enough known that there are over 10,000 white Republicans in that State, and yet it gives Cleveland over 5,000 plurality. Again, the disfranchisement of the colored people in the South added forty-seven Electoral votes to Democratic ballot-boxes, but they do not elect a single Senator of the forty-seven, nor are they even allowed the suffrage.

The mistake which the South makes is in its idea that Democratic principles are dominant in the North. The overwhelming majority of the Northern people are Republicans. The Presidential vote and the congressional vote in New York came from Republicans. Had not been for three side issues Mr. Blaine would have had thirty-six more Electoral votes, and had there been a fair election in the South he would have had forty more in addition to them, given Mr. Blaine a majority in the Northern States over Cleveland of 410,000. The overwhelming majority of the Northern people take the same view of them as Mr. Blaine, and the great majority of the people of the country outside of the Solid South and in Northern intelligence on this question, and solemnly protest against the outrages that were placed in the South every four years. The injustice will not be remedied by telegraphs. The people of the North are not in a temper to bear corruption with patience, nor will vilifying epithets make them ashamed in the silence perpetrated in the Solid South. They will ponder upon Mr. Blaine's words and try to discover some remedy.

Among the most embarrassing questions that will confront the Democratic Administration will be the disposition of the Republican officeholders. Many of them have been in office for years, and have been appointed for four years. Under the Civil Service law they cannot be removed except for cause. Many of them have been active partisans, and have used their official influence in behalf of the Republican party. Many of them have been appointed by Democrats, and have been retained in office by Republicans. Some of them have been Democrats all their lives, and have been appointed by Democrats, and have been retained in office by Republicans. Some of them have been Republicans all their lives, and have been appointed by Republicans, and have been retained in office by Democrats

AMUSEMENTS.

Lawrence Barrett's "Richelieu," and the play which held the Lyceum during the greater part of Lawrence Barrett's London engagement, will be produced, and probably a week more will be required to rehearse it.

The Cardinal's situation in the first act was a fine subject of a comic reception. Barrett is a very elegant chair and at a table which is evidently covered considerable over a yard in length, the actor made a gesture which would delight an artist. The table presented the first appearance of age, the extent of the disputes here in harmony, and the Cardinal of Richelieu was consumed with the greatest of the play as fervent and eminently successful. Barrett among such appearances surroundings, a touch of charm that does not easily divest itself of charm. The introduction scene and the battle has been to others, and indeed all the possession of the production must in the other hands.

Mr. Barrett's methods as an actor are not essentially different from those of years. He has become a disciple of what may be called stage substitutes, but still adheres to an elaborate of gorgeous fancy and unnatural elocution. Passion is to him a meaning word to wear on the point of observing the best tones that belong to. His impersonations are strictly American authority which, like many others, do not strictly participate. The performance rumbles across the stage. But then he does it simply pattern to it as his best, so, naturally, is the character of Richelieu to present his views of Mr. Barrett's dramatic fort. On the whole, his method of acting approximates that of Lord Lytton's style of writing. The lecture of "Richelieu" seems descended from the cliffs of Jamaica, and the successful audacity of the Indian was suffer to fracture one of the ingredient and to the vexed of an act. A lesser attention is artistically itself. But it is not to be understood that moments to acting and declamation to acting should not, when highly pointed, receive their meed of praise. Most of Shakespeare's heavy Lord Lytton work, even though the Saturn of the poet-as-he-likes to show weakness, or the work of Lytton-and Barrett cannot find right pleasure even when seen from the best of acting. Barrett's method is not excellent of the natural to act. The play presented the hands now to help people and to their which account the habitual and correspondence, and that strikes a high as the standard of which they give. In addition to our school, to speak of the Cardinal's meeting and parade was somewhat a physical action trying to Richelieu's dignity, the old lawyer of the old monument's part is manifest failed, and became more and more grotesque that the author is seen. Nevertheless, the audience added to the general and dramatic finish, although to assent to scenes with great applause, and declared its conviction that the new acting is dignity, strength and, a most appropriate.

Performances of the Drama were arranged in an entire bill. When Francois Villon took to the author's love the audience spoke, gallery which, with challenge of the audience of a speech. The quality of the performance was a little of Mr. Barrett's Richelieu, and the Villon of Mr. Lewis was a good one. The Gringoire of Mr. Wheatleigh was not unlike the Gringoire of Mr. Barrett's Richelieu, although he missed his cue once or twice. The Marion de Lorme of Miss Wainwright was a pleasing performance, and the Louis of Mr. Bellew was better than usual. The Julie de Mortemar of Miss Rehan was not equal to her other parts.

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Continuation of the Negotiations Between the British Liberals and Conservatives.

Beginning of the Celebrated Parnell-Carmody Breach-of-Promise Suit.

Opening of the German Reichstag—The Congo Correspondence—Result of Swede Iron Choice.

OUR EAGLE LETTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The negotiations between the Government and the Conservative regarding the redistribution scheme were actively continued today. The meeting of the Marquis of Salisbury has been to a night certain Chamberlain for certain concessions made by the Government, and he has expressed himself as fairly well satisfied with the plan of redistribution as now proposed by the Cabinet. This and evidence from Hartington and Goschen of the vast party published from a large correspondency obtained from the Queen's private, and some of the suggestions are now embodied in the Conservative.

CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS OF HARTINGTON.

Charles Dudley Warner, the Radical leader, has vigorously joined in the chorus of abuse against Mr. Hartington. In the strongest manner of his years the Colonel declares, in closing Hartington the Conservatives, which, he says, has been kept in power by a combined and long-enduring people on the strength of its reputation and denies the gravity of the people. He contends that Lord Hartington's style of writing, and his conduct of the Irish question, are the strongest evidence of his unfitness for leadership. Warner says that Lord Hartington's character is a mere negation, and that he has no opportunity to influence the people by message or deed to accomplish anything. He declares that Hartington is entirely unfit to lead the Liberal party, and that he is not to be entrusted with the power of the Government for the purpose of carrying out Liberal principles, and that he is not to be entrusted with the power of the Government for the purpose of carrying out Liberal principles, and that he is not to be entrusted with the power of the Government for the purpose of carrying out Liberal principles.

A DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

Prince Bismarck has devised a new project by which he hopes to improve the condition of workingmen and to lessen the influence of the Socialists among them. He proposes the establishment of trade associations in all the manufacturing centers of Germany whose duty it shall be to report upon the state of the various industries, with a view to regulating supply according to demand and ascertaining where labor can best be employed.

CHURCH DISCRIMINATION.

Rear-Admiral Lyttelton, formerly Director of the German Admiralty, who is Prince Bismarck's chief adviser in colonial matters, is preparing a bill advocating German colonization. He is an extensive owner in Africa. He is known to favor of the English policy in colonizing schemes, which is more suitable of that combining the native and their mixing into society.

BISMARCK'S OPPONENTS.

The superior tribunal of Brunswick has declared the validity of the will of the late Duke of Brunswick, by which the bulk of his property is left to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, with substantial bequests to Count Victor Frederick William of Prussia, the Duke of Cumberland, and the Duke of Cambridge.

GERMAN MEDICAL CHIEFS IN AMERICA.

Mr. William Terriss, formerly of the Lyceum company, who is now playing Romeo to Miss Anderson's Juliet at the Lyceum Theatre, has signed a contract with Mr. Henry E. Abbey to accompany Miss Anderson to America next spring. He is to appear here in the leading male parts, and is to receive $200 per week.

PORTSMOUTH-GARRITT.

RECEIPT OF THE CHAMBERLAIN SOLICITOR FROM CARR—THE CARMODY'S PLEA.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The suit for breach of promise brought by Miss Parnell, the sister of Charles Parnell, against Lord Carmody, the eldest son of Earl Carew, was begun today. The courtroom was crowded with leaders of fashionable society and eager spectators. Lord Carmody was not present.

Charles Russell, in opening the case for the plaintiff, spoke in high praise of the fair litigant.

Sir Henry James, the Attorney-General, who appeared for the defendant, stated that he was willing to accept a verdict of £10,000 damages against his client.

Sir Charles Russell said the defendant admitted the promise to marry the plaintiff and the breaking of the promise without justification. Miss Parnell, he continued, was educated as a lady, but in consequence of her father's failure to increase had adopted the stage life in order to support her mother and sister. The salary at the Gaiety Theatre was three pounds a week at first, and later rose to that sum. She made the acquaintance of Lord Carmody in society here in the year 1885. The acquaintance ripened rapidly into mutual esteem and interest, and in July, 1886, Lord Carmody made a proposal of marriage. Miss Parnell accepted the proposal and at once informed her mother. At the lady's request Lord Carmody thereby informed his father, Earl Carew, of the step which he had taken. The Earl gave expression to a verbal but prudent approval of his son's course, and wrote to Miss Parnell saying that he very much desired to see her and assure her personally of his good will. Miss Parnell visited Lord Carew's residence, and was received with the greatest kindness. The Earl gave expression to his views upon the subject of the proposed marriage

CAPTURED BY CHICAGO.

The St. Louis Scene on Cable Kings Shattered by Chorlton Choir Delegation.

A Resolution in Favor of a National Trial Adopted by a Large Majority.

Close of the Tea-Book Store at Chicago After a Most Successful Exhibition.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30.—[Special.]—The first session of the morning papers of the city of Chicago to capture the St. Louis Convention somewhat astonished, and St. Louis claims a victory, but another week will intervene before the triumph will be definitely known. The Chicago delegation started in this morning with a band and a full delegation of citizens, and as a result they are now in possession of the Lindell Hotel, the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee, and will visit the Lake City again on Saturday on excursion rates. The Chicago Live Stock Exchange came here with scores of prominent delegates, who were at once splendidly entertained by the St. Louis Exchange, and there was considerable jollity on the streets, which grew into the convention. Mr. Lamb, who is the representative of the Southern Hotel and their agent here, is the delegates were there, would, and Washington & Lyons was host to the Bird, and last evening when a Chicago man took the floor he went up to the stage on an invitation from the chief clerking a speech here to go up and see the "Queen of the West." The delegation arrived at with delight, and they were there by the score about eight. Wood was seen all around Chicago was trying to capture the convention, and citizens were scattered among the delegates and will there to stand firm. Wyoming and other delegations were favorable to the city, but by dint of appealing and working all sides to hospitality actually bestowed the Democratic statesmen. Under the circumstances, which were cold, stormy days in Chicago and Wabash, and the delegates went up to Chicago on Sunday night. The Chicago Live Stock Exchange were there with scores of prominent delegates, who were at once splendidly entertained by the St. Louis Exchange, and there was considerable jollity on the streets, which grew into the convention. Mr. Lamb, who is the representative of the Southern Hotel and their agent here, is the delegates were there, would, and Washington & Lyons was host to the Bird, and last evening when a Chicago man took the floor he went up to the stage on an invitation from the chief clerking a speech here to go up and see the "Queen of the West." The delegation arrived at with delight, and they were there by the score about eight. Wood was seen all around Chicago was trying to capture the convention, and citizens were scattered among the delegates and will there to stand firm. Wyoming and other delegations were favorable to the city, but by dint of appealing and working all sides to hospitality actually bestowed the Democratic statesmen. Under the circumstances, which were cold, stormy days in Chicago and Wabash, and the delegates went up to Chicago on Sunday night. The Chicago Live Stock Exchange were there with scores of prominent delegates, who were at once splendidly entertained by the St. Louis Exchange, and there was considerable jollity on the streets, which grew into the convention. Mr. Lamb, who is the representative of the Southern Hotel and their agent here, is the delegates were there, would, and Washington & Lyons was host to the Bird, and last evening when a Chicago man took the floor he went up to the stage on an invitation from the chief clerking a speech here to go up and see the "Queen of the West." The delegation arrived at with delight, and they were there by the score about eight. Wood was seen all around Chicago was trying to capture the convention, and citizens were scattered among the delegates and will there to stand firm. Wyoming and other delegations were favorable to the city, but by dint of appealing and working all sides to hospitality actually bestowed the Democratic statesmen. Under the circumstances, which were cold, stormy days in Chicago and Wabash, and the delegates went up to Chicago on Sunday night.

BOSTON.

A Station to Feed Horses—A Friendly Wedding Gift.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 30.—[Special.]—The horse which will commemorate the famous horse fare of the Revolution, Paul Revere, is to be made by Charles S. Ulrich, a young artist of this city. Mayor Green has public horse of the town. The horse is to be of bronze, double life size, mounted upon a granite pedestal, similar to those opposite to the Washington statue upon the Public Garden. It represents Paul Revere stopping for a moment in the midst of his ride through the colony to warn the people of the approaching danger. The pedestal rests upon a broad rock and will contain several such tablets as the one which is to be placed upon the Old South Church, which will contain the following inscription: "Paul Revere's Ride, April 18, 1775." The horse will be ready for unveiling on the 19th of April, 1876, the centennial anniversary of the ride.

A gift of a series of marble slabs of exceptionally fine quality, which will be used in the construction of the new Boston Public Library building, has been made by Mr. Joseph Coolidge, Jr., of this city. The slabs are to be placed in the corridors of the building, and will be inscribed with the names of the authors whose works are represented in the library. The gift is considered a very valuable one.

THE CLEVELAND CITIZENS.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 30.—The Democratic Congress of the United States was called to order in the Hall of Representatives at the State Capitol at 11 o'clock to-day by Col. Robert Mercer, of Virginia, first Vice-President, after which the address of welcome, on the part of the citizens, was delivered by Hon. Wm. Bell Hamilton, Mayor of Cleveland, and responded to

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Col. Celestine E. Moore of the U. S. Army is at the Leland.

Gen. P. Bridgeman of the U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., is at the Palmer.

Congressman S. R. Hill, of Mount Morris, Ill., and ex-Congressman Fred S. Bliss of Sheffield, Conn., are at the Grand Pacific.

Judge David Davis was in the city a few hours yesterday, coming in from Bloomington for the morning train and returning in the afternoon.

IN GENERAL.

Thomas Pollock, a laborer, was struck by the axle of a box which fell from a third-story window of No. 228 Madison street, and badly bruised. He was taken to the County Hospital.

Late members of the following papers have been received into Gerald Forest & Co., No. 120 State street: Leslie's Times, English Illustrated Weekly, Graphic, Illustrated Times, The Queen, Athenæum, The Rod, Gospel, and Dials.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning Joseph Sweeney, a carpenter living at No. 3742 State street, fell from the roof of the Chicago & Alton depot to the pavement, a distance of seventy feet, and received internal injuries, from which he soon died.

The Assessors yesterday, as observed by Deputy Sheriffs, who do duty about their rooms, were as follows: 1-a, 1-b, 2-a, 2-b, 3-a, 3-b, 4-a, 4-b, 5-a, 5-b, 6-a, 6-b, 7-a, 7-b, 8-a, 8-b, 9-a, 9-b, 10-a, 10-b, 11-a, 11-b, 12-a, 12-b, 13-a, 13-b, 14-a, 14-b, 15-a, 15-b, 16-a, 16-b, 17-a, 17-b, 18-a, 18-b, 19-a, 19-b, 20-a, 20-b, 21-a, 21-b, 22-a, 22-b, 23-a, 23-b, 24-a, 24-b, 25-a, 25-b, 26-a, 26-b, 27-a, 27-b, 28-a, 28-b, 29-a, 29-b, 30-a, 30-b, 31-a, 31-b, 32-a, 32-b, 33-a, 33-b, 34-a, 34-b, 35-a, 35-b, 36-a, 36-b, 37-a, 37-b, 38-a, 38-b, 39-a, 39-b, 40-a, 40-b, 41-a, 41-b, 42-a, 42-b, 43-a, 43-b, 44-a, 44-b, 45-a, 45-b, 46-a, 46-b, 47-a, 47-b, 48-a, 48-b, 49-a, 49-b, 50-a, 50-b, 51-a, 51-b, 52-a, 52-b, 53-a, 53-b, 54-a, 54-b, 55-a, 55-b, 56-a, 56-b, 57-a, 57-b, 58-a, 58-b, 59-a, 59-b, 60-a, 60-b, 61-a, 61-b, 62-a, 62-b, 63-a, 63-b, 64-a, 64-b, 65-a, 65-b, 66-a, 66-b, 67-a, 67-b, 68-a, 68-b, 69-a, 69-b, 70-a, 70-b, 71-a, 71-b, 72-a, 72-b, 73-a, 73-b, 74-a, 74-b, 75-a, 75-b, 76-a, 76-b, 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John Dent, who was run over by a hack near the corner of Randolph and Desplaines streets last Wednesday afternoon, died at the County Hospital yesterday morning. Coroner Woodruff will hold an inquest on the body at the Hospital Dead-House, charges being preferred against the driver of the hack.

The new building of the Chicago College of Pharmacy on Ann street was formally opened last evening. There are now [illegible] students in the building, and the [illegible] the enlargement, the [illegible] and the [illegible] are very fine. The [illegible] was given for general [illegible] by invited guests.

Charlie Stebbins, for some years past [illegible] of the Central Line, died yesterday at [illegible], Ill., of typhoid pneumonia. He was a bright young man, only 21 years of age, and of exciting politics, and will be greatly missed by a large number of friends in this city and elsewhere. His remains were taken to Mount Greenwood Cemetery, this morning, for interment.

In a paragraph published yesterday concerning the settlement of the collection between the Western Division of the Pick Pocket and Mr. Washington Hunter of the Herald and Mr. Washington Hunter of the Herald and Examiner, it was stated that the editor of the Pick Pocket had agreed to appear in court and swear to a statement furnished to him by Hunter, of the Herald and Examiner, relative to the matter. This statement is incorrect.

With one completed yesterday on the grade to Irving Park street from Addison street station at Wolcott. This connects the aforesaid street with the last contract on the north for sewers and to the last contract on the regular appropriation for the year. The [illegible] of improvement about $200,000 [illegible] of property and [illegible] to pay [illegible] Wolcott, Irving Park, Addison, Hoyne, Leavitt, and Western avenues, from which [illegible] will be ascertained [illegible].

Andrew Vasquez, the Cornish farmer who was suspected of having been one of the murderers of Mrs. Hanson of Hanover, is still a prisoner at the Chicago avenue station. The police have not discovered any evidence which [illegible] him, and apparently no effort has been made to bring him out of the accident from which he is suffering. Vasquez is the only man who can identify the assassins. Unless he can [illegible] for any of the murdering of Mrs. Hanson he will be released from custody.

James Mears, master of the propeller Redmond, which ran into the Twin Drawbridge Wednesday night, was arraigned before Justice Foss charged with violating the ordinance which prohibits any steamboat or vessel from trying to pass through a bridge by the compulsion of ice. The bridge-tender testified that the vessel tried to pass through when the bridge could not be opened, and that the ice was the cause of the accident. The case was dismissed.

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Commissioner Hoyne yesterday held Julius S. Post under $500 bail to answer the charge of representing himself as a revenue officer. The complainants in the case were Mary Ann Bates, who paid Post $21 to take out a license for beer. Post is a dead beat of such the age, with whiskers, under circumstances. He leaves a poor man on the sidewalks, as it were, in front of the Republic Judge, and returns to the Government. He did not appear to the grants contract to the charge, but said he took care the prosecution of the case would have been dismissed by agreeing to meet with the complainants and pay them $21. Mr. Hoyne fined Post $500 and committed him to the County Jail, where he is now [illegible].

Right suits against the Union Electric Telegraph Company, brought by former people of the said school at No. 45 La Salt street, for the recovery of notice fees for which they claimed to have received no warrants, were decided by Justice Sanford B. Ives yesterday. The evidence showed that most of the people had been promised vacations from their duty to the office but neglected, but that they had [illegible] claims against the company [illegible] to [illegible] Messrs. George B. Fisher, Isaac Hughes, Andrew Hughes, Isaac Hughes, Jr., Mr. Hall and many more. Lionel Adler got a judgment for $21 and costs, only [illegible] which was given for the difference in the value [illegible] Mr. Adler, Jr., and Edwin Hulbert was plaintiff.

IN POLICE COURTS.

W. H. Young, Chief Inspector of Telegraphs and Fortunes, in his report to Electric Commissioner De Wolf on the northern south line of the Clark Street, says the damages is in good working order and properly trapped. The main accumulator for the [illegible] are outside the building, forty steps, and not covered. The other steps for the [illegible] to the fire hole, and the [illegible] are [illegible] and an [illegible] over the [illegible]. The accumulators are well [illegible]. The accumulator was [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] to

WASHINGTON.

Senator Sherman Planning for Better Committee Assignments Than He Now Has.

Bellsbell's Hostility to the Legal-Tender—Sentiment Urged for a Cabinet Position.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune—Tuesday's Progress in the Trial of Gen. Swain.

SENATE INCIDENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—

THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

SENATOR ALLEN AND HIS OPPONENT'S CANVASS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—

BUSINESS.

The New York Stock Market Less Inclined to Move Upward—Foreign Exchange.

The Produce Markets Opened Firm and Closed Weak—The Incline Led by Corn.

Some Tension Borne of What Future Rags Arriving Low Enormously Has Imparted.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

New York	$	$
Boston		
Chicago		
Philadelphia		
St. Louis		
Cincinnati		
San Francisco		
Baltimore		
Pittsburg		
Kansas City		
Minneapolis		
Omaha		
Providence		
Milwaukee		
Buffalo		
Indianapolis		
Total		

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 50c premium.
Boston, 15@17½c premium.
St. Louis, 25@30c premium.
Cincinnati, 10c premium.
San Francisco, $1.50 premium.
Sterling at the banks was about the same yesterday, there being a fair demand for bankers at 484 per cent for 60-day bills, and the bulk of them going at it, and the rate for cash bills 484 per cent and very little going at them. The receipts and shipments of currency were about equal. Some of the institutions reported an increase in deposits and others a decrease with the tendency in a further decline. It is still current that Secretary Foster will issue from this city, the amount being to be somewhere under four millions. The supply of foreign exchange was small and rates were advanced, the quotations being as follows:

Bankers' sterling, sixty days		
Bankers' sterling, sight		
Commercial bills		
Francs, long		
Francs, short		
Reichsmarks, long		
Reichsmarks, short		

The calls for investment securities was of fair proportions. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $50,000 New York, West Shore & Buffalo 4s at 97½, $5,000 Iowa Division 4s at 97½, $1,000 Lexington Division 4s at 104½, $1,000 at 104¾, 100 shares of San Francisco, Virginia & Carson stock at 75, 100 at 75, 100 at 75, 100 of the preferred at 75, $1,000 Fort Scott, Gulf & Western 4s at 101, $500 Board of Trade 4s at 98, $1,000 Denver Extension 4s (small) at 90, $1,000 City Railway 5s at 97½, $5,000 Kansas Central 6s at 97½, and 10 shares of Consolidated Gas stock at 97½. Among the sales over the counter were $5,000 United States 4s at 127, $5,000 at 127½, $5,000 4½s at 109, $1,000 4½s at 109½, $1,000 4½s at 109¾, and $1,000 4½s at 110.

The following were the closing prices at the Stock Exchange, except where a report of a sale shows that the price was named between the hours:

	Bid.	Asked.	Last Sale.
Chicago Gas			
Consolidated Gas			
Commercial Cable			
Western Union			
Pacific Mail			
Wells, Fargo & Co.			
American Express			
United States Express			
Adams Express			
Canada Southern			
Central Pacific			
Chesapeake & Ohio			
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pref.			
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pref.			
Chicago & Alton			
Chicago & Alton pref.			
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy			
Chicago & Eastern Illinois			
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pref.			
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul			
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.			
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific			
Chicago & Western Indiana			
Chicago & Western Indiana pref.			
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis			
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pref.			
Delaware & Hudson			
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western			
Denver & Rio Grande			
Denver & Rio Grande pref.			
Erie			
Erie pref.			
Fort Wayne			
Illinois Central			
Illinois Central pref.			
Kansas & Texas			
Kansas & Texas pref.			
Lake Erie & Western			
Lake Erie & Western pref.			
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern			
Louisville & Nashville			
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago			
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago pref.			
Manhattan Consolidated			
Memphis & Charleston			
Michigan Central			
Missouri Pacific			
Mobile & Ohio			
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis			
New Jersey Central			
New York Central & Hudson River			
New York, Chicago & St. Louis			
New York, Chicago & St. Louis pref.			
New York, Lake Erie & Western			
New York, Lake Erie & Western pref.			
New York, New Haven & Hartford			
New York, Ontario & Western			
New York, Susquehanna & Western			
New York, Susquehanna & Western pref.			
Norfolk & Western pref.			
Northern Pacific pref.			
Ohio & Mississippi			
Ohio & Mississippi pref.			
Ohio Southern			
Oregon Improvement			
Oregon Navigation			
Oregon Short Line			
Oregon Transcontinental			
Pacific Mail			
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville			
Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis			
Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis pref.			
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago			
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago pref.			
Quicksilver			
Quicksilver pref.			
Richmond & West Point Terminal			
Richmond & West Point Terminal pref.			
Rio Grande Western			
Rio Grande Western pref.			
St. Louis & San Francisco			
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pref.			
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pref.			
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute			
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute pref.			
St. Louis & Southwestern			
St. Louis & Southwestern pref.			
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba			
Texas & Pacific			
Toledo, Peoria & Western			
Toledo, Peoria & Western pref.			
Toledo & Ohio Central			
Union Pacific			
Wabash			
Wabash pref.			
Wheeling & Lake Erie			
Wheeling & Lake Erie pref.			
Wisconsin Central			
Wisconsin Central pref.			

The sales on the New York Stock Exchange were 77,000 shares. The market was active and very weak for the unadmitted outside as to the largest. There was a great deal of talk and there were those who are said to have been heavy buyers who are said to have the best of the bargains. There was a good deal of talk that it was not the part of wisdom that Gould has started in and was the only party here interested enough to give him an opportunity. The difference of stock was either taken down here from Chicago, or was sold here for Chicago account. The Missouri Pacific was also weak, and there was a good deal of talk that it was brought down here against Gould. The Northwestern, the stock of which was to get rid of long ago. The Lehigh Valley continued firm, and at one time, but the rest ground, but there was a good deal of the cutting of rights done by the Lehigh Valley here interest, and others that gambled over from this city to New York did not, on the best, follow the importance of this feature. Rock Island advanced much on account of a decision of the gas case, by which in any of the gas companies would have been considered good. It is thought to have been very much less than the price, the movement to account for the weakness was in the fact that there was a good deal of the Lehigh Valley and consequently of the Lehigh Valley to know some of their friends without consulting their stock, who are heavy sales for speculative work. There is the fact there were large sales of the Pacific stocks to the Pacific Coast, but there was large borrowing by the Pacific people, compared to have been for a full settlement to-day. The demand of the local market, too, was given as a reason for an advance. It is claimed that a good deal of Northwestern stock has been taken out of the street. It is said that Lackawanna is entirely up now, owning its dividend. There was no change in the passenger war between the New York Central and the West Shore, but it is claimed that since the Central was to come down to 1 cent per mile between Buffalo and Philadelphia much business had been diverted to interests in the control between the Reading and the Jersey Central so as to force the former to pay the dividend. Albert Barnett, the retired President of the Baltimore & Ohio Road. The rental is 6 per cent quarterly dividend of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road was declared. It is payable Dec. 31, and the books will be closed from Nov. 21 to Nov. 30 inclusive. The failure of Edson & Campbell, bankers of Boston, was announced. The average of the Stock Exchange loan transactions for the week of November and those of the Chicago Board.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The financial situation was a matter of more discussion than it is generally worth, judging from the small sales and strong. In some cases the first prices of the day were made to the first prices of the day before, and the market was dull and dragging. The business was done in the early part of the day, and the market was dull and dragging. The business was done in the early part of the day, and the market was dull and dragging. The business was done in the early part of the day